

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00

Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00

Sunday Bee, one year, \$3.00

Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER:

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 7c

Sunday Bee (without Sunday), per week, 5c

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES:

Omaha-The Bee Building, South Omaha

City Hall Building, Council Bluffs

Chicago-188 Marquette Bldg., New York-Rooms 1011-1102, No. 31 West

Thirty-third Street, Washington-725 Fourteenth Street N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE:

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department

REMITTANCES:

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company

Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 32,100

2. Total number of copies distributed 30,500

3. Total number of copies not distributed 1,600

4. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

5. Total 32,000

6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 28,500

2. Morning Bee 2,000

3. Evening Bee 1,000

4. Sunday Bee 500

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The American people, without reference to class, creed or partisanship will feel that in the death of Grover Cleveland they have lost one of their most distinguished citizens if not their first citizen in private life. Since his retirement from public office in 1897 he had grown steadily in the esteem and confidence of his countrymen until they recognized his many virtues and abilities that were misunderstood or misconstrued during his tempestuous political career extending over a quarter of a century and came to know him as a strong, virile, manly American man of the highest and best type. In their sense of personal affliction at his death Americans generally will be glad to think that life was good to Mr. Cleveland in allowing him to live to have the years vindicate him and his countrymen eager to pay him the high, deep-need of reverential esteem.

When Senator Lodge stated in the Chicago convention the other day that President Roosevelt was the most abused and best loved man in the United States he unwittingly painted the picture of President Cleveland at the time of his retirement from public life. His political career was a stormy one from the start. From the position of office boy in a Buffalo law office he became assistant prosecuting attorney, then sheriff, then governor of his state and a quick elevation to the presidency of the nation. In every public position he held he was aggressive and antagonized his party leaders and associates. He quarreled with his party leaders during his first term as president and was nominated for a re-election in face of the protests of a very considerable faction of democracy. After suffering defeat for re-election in 1888 he was the choice of the democrats of the country for a third nomination in 1892, in spite of the unanimous opposition of the New York democrats and of the democrats who had populist tendencies. His election followed and his second term, marked by some events writ large on the pages of national history, closed with him at out with his party on almost every issue before the people.

Time has demonstrated that Mr. Cleveland's quarrels with his party leaders was due to the fact that he was bigger than his party and many years in advance of it in matters that vitally concerned the whole people. Essentially honest, and arriving at conclusions by a laborious process, he was doggedly persistent and courageous in maintaining his conviction, allowing no thought of policy or future results to sway him from the performance of his duty as he saw it. Absolutely indifferent to the warnings of his friends or the assaults of his enemies, he followed what he considered to be the right course, regardless of personal results. In his first term he made a bold fight for a reduction of the tariff, his party refusing to agree with him on many of the radical measures he urged. He vetoed more bills than any other president and never hesitated to sacrifice party expediency to the furtherance of legislation which he conceived to be right. In his second term he called a special session for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing act and made the first real step toward the establishment of the gold standard, a work which was finally concluded by a republican congress. He taught England, in his Venezuelan message in December, 1895, that the Monroe doctrine means something, and in that message introduced America into the list of world powers.

In the closing years of his first term his relations with congress became so embittered that he did not hesitate to show his contempt for that branch of the government, with the result that he retired from office perhaps the most unpopular man in the party, so far as the politicians were concerned. Time, however, taught the whole people to respect and honor him and he will have a place in history among our great presidents, although not as the greatest.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

England, Russia and Germany are doing sentinel duty just now on the Persian gulf, most deeply concerned in the conflict waging between the shah and the Parliament over the form of government for the country, and there is a deep suspicion that some of the powers are doing more to incite and aggravate the differences between the factions than they are to securing a restoration of peace. Under the treaties neither of the powers can take part in a demonstration in force. Intervention must be joint and pacific. On this account the three big nations are appearing in the role of onlookers, each having the hope, however, of securing new advantages in the readjustment which must come in Persian affairs. Russia and England already have enclaves in Persia, and Germany is seeking rights for the extension of the German railway from Constantinople to Bagdad. So, whatever the result of the fight between the shah and his Parliament may be, the three next best friends will not overlook an opportunity to further their own interests.

The conflict between the shah and his Parliament has been waging for two years and it is estimated that it has already caused the loss of 40,000 lives. It arose from the shah's repudiation of his promise to support a constitutional form of government which he proclaimed. The shah is determined, apparently, to re-establish a despotism and the people are fighting for their constitutional rights. It is the old story of bloodshed and strife that has marked the overthrow of

monarchies and the growth of civil liberty throughout the world. On that account liberty lovers everywhere will be interested in the outcome.

VACANCIES ON THE TICKET.

The illness of Congressman Sherman, the nominee for the vice presidency by the republican convention, has developed the fact that nowhere has authority been specifically lodged to fill any vacancy on the presidential ticket. While the contingency of such a vacancy prior to election is extremely remote, still the question raised is of more than academic interest. The convention at Chicago provided that vacancies in the national committee should be filled by the respective state committees and empowered the national committee to fill vacancies among its own officers, but no authority was delegated to fill vacancies among the nominees. By analogy with political committees in states and other subdivisions the national committee would have the authority to fill any possible vacancy, being assumed to be the plenary power of the party from the time that the convention adjourns until a new convention is assembled.

It has been suggested that the proper way to solve the problem would be to reconvene the delegates who made the original nomination, but that would be manifestly impracticable, if not impossible, inasmuch as the names of the nominees do not go on the ticket anywhere, need not be officially certified to public office and are not voted for at any election. The national committee, as the party's accredited representatives, would undoubtedly assume to select a successor to any presidential or vice presidential candidate who might for any reason drop out, although this selection would be merely in the form of a recommendation to the presidential electors professing the same party faith. Its appointing force would be morally the same as that of the regular convention nomination and the presidential electors would be under the same obligation to cast their votes for the men on the party ticket as they are now.

THE VENEZUELA CRISIS.

The withdrawal of the American legation from Caracas and the placing of the interests of the United States in charge of the Brazilian legation is diplomatic notice that the administration at Washington has determined to force the settlement of the difficulties between this country and Castro's government. The limit of patience has apparently been reached and measures more vigorous than diplomatic exchanges may be employed unless the Venezuelan president and dictator agrees to a prompt and satisfactory adjustment of the claims held by this country.

The closing of the legation and the return to this country of the American minister and all the members of his staff is not necessarily a hostile act, but it is the customary preliminary when friction between two governments becomes so pronounced as to make it impossible to expect a settlement of conflicting questions through the ordinary channels of diplomacy. The authorities at Washington have not indicated their plan of action, but the closing of the legation at Caracas places the matter up to President Castro, who will be under the necessity of making the next move in the game.

The causes leading to the existing strained relations between this country and Venezuela had their origin in the grant of an asphalt concession by the Venezuelan government to an American syndicate some twenty years ago. Trouble arose over the development of the asphalt fields, and the whole scale of human passions is covered in the story of the concessions. Persons in all stations of life have been caught in its entangling meshes, reputations have been blasted, revolutions caused, lives have been sacrificed and nations have quarreled because of it. Proof has been conclusive that the asphalt owners at one time aided in financing a revolution, and Castro retaliated by cancelling the concession and attempting to make a new arrangement with other powers that were eager to oust the American companies. This led to the friction between the United States and Venezuela, which was settled by the award of a joint commission in 1903. The United States sets up that Castro has refused to abide by the findings of that commission.

In addition to the asphalt cases five other claims are held by citizens of the United States against Venezuela. They arise from the destruction of their property by Castro's orders, and the revoking by him of contracts and agreements made in different enterprises with the Americans. The claims have been passed upon, from time to time, by different arbitration commissions and by the courts, but Castro simply refuses to settle them, contending that they are not matters for international arbitration, but must be disposed of by the Venezuelan courts. He has been arrogant and insolent in his negotiations with the American ministers at Caracas and in his correspondence with the State department at Washington. He has stubbornly insisted that it would be stultifying Venezuela's national honor to make any of the concessions demanded and has practically defied the government at every turn.

The death of Grover Cleveland will come home to many Omahans with a strong sense of personal loss. He was well known here, both by reasons of his visits and his property interests and, aside from his political relations, had made close friendships with

Omaha citizens. In no other community will more genuine sorrow be felt at his demise.

All the minor streams of the west having made their demonstration, the Big Muddy is now giving a very accurate representation of the real thing in the way of high water. It isn't so much a question of navigation now as it is how to protect farm and other property along the banks of the turbulent Missouri.

Former Mayor Becker of Milwaukee has withdrawn from the race for the republican gubernatorial nomination in Wisconsin. Becker had planned to make his campaign from a balloon, but discovered that the people were taking his candidacy as a joke, so he cut loose the retirement parachute.

Mr. Bryan charges the republicans with having retreated from former positions on several issues. Mr. Bryan is on this issue when he criticizes retreaters, remembering free silver, government ownership, free trade and other issues with which he has played the political crawfish.

Omaha joins with South Omaha in extending hospitality to the National Live Stock exchange, which is about to hold its convention. The live stock market, with its meat-packing connections, is the most important of our industries and is capable of much greater development.

The New York Times asserts that Roosevelt's English is "clumsy and illogical." Perhaps, and, likewise, possibly, but persons to whom it has been addressed have never found it necessary to call for the services of an interpreter.

Senator Foraker declares that he was not disappointed in the result of the first ballot at the Chicago convention. Possibly he is consoled by the fact that he received more votes than George Bruce Cortelyou or Leslie Mortimer Shaw.

The cable reports William Waldorf Astor as one of "the Americans present" at the Reid-Ward wedding. William Waldorf Astor is not an American, although he was born in this country, a fact of which he says he is ashamed.

Judge Parker has decided to attend the Denver convention and to make a few remarks on the kind of platform he would like to have adopted. He will support Bryan this year just as cordially as Bryan supported him in 1904.

Latest bulletins from Des Moines indicate that Life Young is in a complacent mood. If he didn't get just what he wanted at the Chicago convention, he succeeded in preventing his rivals from getting what they wanted.

York's merchants will now appreciate the value of the State Railway commission. The sidetrack the railroads refused has been ordered in and commerce at the thriving city will be greatly benefited thereby.

It has taken three installments for Mr. Bryan to unload his dissatisfaction with the republican platform. It will not take so much space for him to express his satisfaction with the democratic platform.

The Missouri Valley Veterinary association wants to raise the standard of the profession. The public is always ready to join in with any movement to raise the standard and exterminate quacks.

A Fitting Emblem.

Chicago Record-Herald. We wish to announce that the eagle and not the steam roller will continue to figure as the emblem at the head of the republican ticket.

Where to Draw the Line.

Chicago Inter Ocean. If we cannot be entirely sane on the Fourth, the idea is to be as sane as we can without getting ourselves disliked by the children.

A Good Combination.

Philadelphia Press. Somebody has raised the slogan in reference to Taft and Sherman: "Peaceful Bill and Sunny Jim." Well, there are worse things than peace and sunshine.

Will the Wires Hold Out?

Pittsburg Dispatch. Mr. Bryan calmly reflects that though Mr. Roosevelt can run a convention by long-distance telephone with success something equally efficient in the wires may soon be exhibited if the same between Lincoln and Denver do not break down.

Peg to Hang Hope On.

Topeka Capital. If the democrats can find no other issue they might call attention to the fact that a picture of Taft taken when he was three years old shows that he had embroidery on his pants. There is something about that which the plain, common people will not like.

Government Activity.

Boston Globe. Having put enough young lobsters into the ocean along the Atlantic coast to make sure that the lobster supply will not be exhausted, as it threatened to be, the United States government will now cultivate mussels in the Mississippi Valley to make sure that the pearl button manufacturers will not run out of raw material. This is a phase of governmental activity that George Washington never dreamed of, but it has most excellent results.

Democratic Sir Oracle.

St. Louis Times (ind.). Mr. Bryan presumes. He ought to admit the existence of a democratic mind of milder other than his own. He ought to invite or at least admit conference on subjects of vital party interests. Seated in his library at Fairview, he assumes the role of dictator. The result may be very good for the Bryan publicity department, but it puts a heavy burden on an already overloaded party donkey. If Mr. Bryan would serve the democracy well he would refuse to speak until spoken to, and then only in an advisory capacity.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE

Democratic Press Tributes to Secretary Taft.

Chicago Record-Herald (ind. rep.). One of the signs of the times is the reception by the republican press of the appointment of General Wright, an erstwhile democrat, southerner and former confederate soldier, as secretary of war. No surprise is expressed in any quarter, and the comments of the press refer exclusively to the general's qualifications, his Philippine service, his knowledge of the orient.

Another symptom may be found in the democratic tributes to Secretary Taft as a candidate for the presidency. If "opposition" praise of Taft's character and ability were confined to the uncompromisingly anti-Bryan democratic press it would not perhaps be so significant. But papers that are sure to support the Denver nominee, papers who do not doubt that Bryan will be that nominee and who are working for him sincerely, are among those that have bestowed the praise and tributes we have alluded to. The Atlanta Constitution, for example, says that it risks few contradictions in stating that the dominant element in the south will view Taft's nomination "as the wisest and most acceptable choice that could have been made by his party so far as the interests of the south and the nation are concerned." The Baltimore Sun says that all that the people know of Taft is to his credit and that he has the qualities which inspire respect and confidence as between man and man. The Philadelphia Record thinks the democrats will win this year, but it admires Taft as "a man of the highest character and fine abilities."

Intelligent men are now aware that it is possible to be fair though partisan. The next campaign should be conducted on a high plane—a plane of honest differences and reasonable arguments.

Taft in the Middle West.

Minneapolis Journal (rep.). The middle of the campaign will undoubtedly be the middle west. Remarkable as it may seem, the states which are pointed out by the prognosticators as those in which the presidency will be settled are six which voted nearly two to one for Roosevelt four years ago. These states and the votes in 1904 are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Totals.

These are all normally republican states. They are not republican by the vote indicated above. In 1904 they went exceptionally strong for Roosevelt. This is what makes them the battleground of this year. They are states that want the president's work carried forward. They are states in which it would be dangerous to raise any doubt of the progressive character of William H. Taft's republicanism. They are states in which the very size of the majorities for the president four years ago is an indication of a tremendous unattached vote, a vote which is swayed by principles rather than by party names.

The republican party, by the nomination of Taft and the adoption of a straightforward tariff revision platform, has satisfied these states. They will go for Taft, if not by a large majority as for Roosevelt, at least by a sufficient margin to make his election a certainty.

Key to the Future.

New York Globe (rep.). The election of Taft means peace and prosperity. It means that the job will be done in the most efficient manner possible. It means an end of harmful wrangling and a fair chance for orderly progress to make headway. It means the preservation of all the good that is in the Roosevelt administration and the elimination of the bad that has been introduced. Therefore, that as Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt republicans supported Secretary Taft before his nomination, so now every faction of the party, each finding abundant reason for sympathy, is ready to salute him.

Bryan Delegates.

New York Tribune (rep.). If Mr. Bryan is alive three weeks from now he will be the nominee for president of the democratic party. His choice at Denver on the first ballot is a certainty. The Tribune has for months past forecasted this action, since in its judgment Mr. Bryan completely dominated the democratic party, and efforts to sidetrack him had no serious support among the democratic masses. A week ago our record of the preferences of the delegates-elect to Denver showed that the Nebraska statesman had already a two-thirds majority. He had then 668 votes. Last week sixty delegates were elected from Colorado, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee, and Mr. Bryan got fifty-nine of them. His present total is 727.

Sixty-four delegates are still to be chosen from the four states—Georgia, North Carolina, Vermont and Montana. Georgia's delegation may be divided, but Montana and North Carolina are likely to support Mr. Bryan. If we credit him with no votes from Georgia or Vermont we must still run his total up to 727, the three-fourths majority in the convention. The two other declared candidates, Gray and Johnson, have only thirty-three sure votes between them. It would not be surprising if Mr. Bryan's name were the only one presented at Denver.

Taft, the Builder.

St. Louis Times (ind.). Coupled with the great achievements of a busy part of his life, Mr. Taft brings to this campaign a broad and shrewd view of life, an indefatigable mind and body, an absolute command of situations vital in their relations to this immediate future and well-being of the nation. That the people of this country will decline the services of a man so useful seems out of the question. But even if he were not a member of the party, thousands of democrats, in our view, will realize the value of William Howard Taft to the land at this time of great undertakings. That the nation will pursue the logic of the untried is not within the range of reasonable possibility.

Taft the Builder is a good republican, he is first of all a good American, trained statesman, tried and true executive, optimist extraordinary.

Mr. Sherman's Strength.

New York Times (ind.). Mr. Sherman has two elements of strength. His nomination will bring to the support of the ticket all the energies of the New York republican organization. Mr. Sherman comes from Utica, a stronghold of stalwart republicanism. He is well known all over the state, and has managed to keep himself aloof from faction quarrels, so that his name will not be a cause of lukewarmness or defection. Then, Mr. Sherman, is a conservative man. Not exactly a reactionary, yet he has in the house belonged to Speaker Cannon's group, which has from time to time put itself in opposition to some of the policies of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Sherman is a rich man, identified with corporation interests, some of which his democratic opponents during the campaign will probably designate as trusts. It is obvious that his nomination will be very much better received in New York and the east than that of Mr. Dooliver, who was the administration candidate. Men concerned in large business affairs will feel

Complies with the pure food laws of every state



HEALTH CALUMET is made of the finest materials possible... It is recommended by leading physicians and chemists.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.

It is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients insures no Knechtel Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically pure.